

against such a whirlwind as swept over the country.

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Vandebilt uttered some sentences that may be accepted as admissions. "It is impossible to contend with 12,000 strikers, and you have justice on your side. It is always well for a great corporation to sail close to the wind, but it is still better to do so when the gale is at its height." Our men feel that, although I may own the majority of the stock in the Central, my interests are safe. After the business of the road has resumed its regular channel the Company will be ready to consider any grievances.

Gov. Culbertson said that he had heard of the strike on the Central Road, and the massiveness of his course is especially commented on. If he no longer has the power to make a change, he may be compelled to do so. After the business of the road has resumed its regular channel the Company will be ready to consider any grievances.

"I have been a managing man," he said, "ever since I was born. I have had many

severe differences with the men in my employ. If we differed we compared our differences, and failed."

"It is my role to treat people as human beings, as men, for the most unwilling of all servants is a master. I have a master, and I am bound on the Central are fully imbued with a sense of their personal independence, and that makes them the most earnest and careful of servants."

THE COMMUNIST CLUB:
AND HOW HIS BROTHERS ARE THIRSTY.

New York World.

It was a worthy citizen of the Commune. Was sitting lone, despondent,

Sighing lone, a dismal song.

To a man he sang:

"Reward my blackened eyes;

Behold this swollen nose;

I stand here, aching wounds as well;

What's that? not discerning?

Further than that—they are not in front;

And were inflicted by to me."

"My fell ambition lured me on—

An orator to be;

And I led them onto those

Whose watchwords are the three

Fathers words whereof the first

Is not 'Liberty'?"

"In here! death as well as blood—

—I have to say—

Clattered the glasses ceaselessly

From down hill twill they gray;

Bursting the bottle, a draw

With my red right hand each day.

"For 'starving workmen's sown,'

In winter seasons dear;

If not with them to feed their wives

And their children, then can we—

Can always find the money for—

Their whisky or their beer.

"Enthusiasm, older, ruffles—all

The bairns were flying wings to

Revere priests or Kings,

To anarchies all government

And general smooth things.

"And talk'd dead thirst, and thirst made trade,

Till the Comune.

Who urged the masses of all

In riches who exist;

Who urged the world could call

A bloated capitalist.

"Two thousand dollars I had here

A single hour ago.

"A simile," said I with a smile,

"For the world who breeds

Who breeds all Property as a crime

And Capital's deadly foe."

"Four late and I awoke when in

Came stout Communists three;

"Honor to the King;

And private society;

Burrah for Liberty, Fraternity,

And Equality!

"Four late I cried in rapture; 'tis

That is the creed of creeds for me.'

"I'll fill the hour with Samian beer,"

Cheers for the Comune,

And they drank nine rounds to the re-

formation of Society.

"Then they turned to. I said, 'Citizens,

Lend me thy red right ear.'

That is the only way thou've forgot;

Before you go what I want to know—is who pays for that beer?"

"Then one stout Communist locked the door

And the third and stolid clinched my throat

In his brown fingers tight;

"With a hiss, as he smote my nose,

"I'll cut thy throat."

"If Property's theft, how darest thou ask

Our cash for thy blotted heart?

Ho, my comrades two, let us go through

This grimy regale here;

With a hiss, as he smote my heart.

Communist could save all else hold dear."

"They stole my money, they robbed my till,

They stoled my keep kept in;

The smashed glasses, they broke the chairs,

The canes officers none, for they thought that one

Of our meetings was raging within.

"At last I swooned and they left me. Not

One cent did they fall to, leave,

I lay there alone, cold and bruised,

In a bloody, bloody lair.

A quivering island of agony.

"Which is live I came by these blacked eyes

And by this blood in nose.

Why I am cold and smart from wounds as well

That I may not die.

Further than that—they are not in front;

And they were inflicted by to me."

THE CITY.

THE RAILROADS.

THE SITUATION.

On the railroads remain as same as re-

ported in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The troubles on the Lake Shore & Michigan, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroads have not yet been adjusted, and therefore they were unable to resume their freight business as they expected to do. The engineers' strike on the Vandalia Railroad has been settled, and the men have gone to work again. There is still some apprehension that the engineers on those roads where their pay has been reduced will not restore mean mind. The action of the men of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern in refusing to run with green firemen certainly looks as if the engineers were backing the other strikers. The action of the engineers on the Vandalia in deciding upon a strike and then going to work again goes to strengthen the apprehension as regards the designs of the Board of Trade. The men of the Vandalia, managers as regards the designs of the Board of Trade. It is a well-known fact that all proposed strikes on any of the roads are first submitted to a National Council, of which Chief P. M. Arthur, of Cleveland, is the head, and without its consent none of the engineers on any of the Western roads do more belong to the Brotherhood, and these men will cling to the fortunes of their respective companies, no matter what action the other engineers might take. Then there are numerous numbers of competent men out of employment, and there will be only too glad to get the place of the strikers. The men of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads have received enough applications from engineers for positions in the last two days to make every locomotive in the city redundant. The few engineers are better paid in proportion than any of the other railroad employees, and their pay has been reduced in the same proportion, and therefore they are not likely to be fired off the other employees in a strike. If the engineers belonging to the Brotherhood do not stand by the companies, they will undoubtedly have to stand by themselves. The disturbances on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads are causing much trouble, and without their aid, these roads would have been able to resume their freight business yesterday.

THE MANAGERS OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

Railroad are now determined to go to work in spite of the strikers, and every employee, including engineers, who did not go to work by 12 o'clock yesterday morning, was called to a meeting in the office of the managers, and new men engaged to fill their places. The following notice to employees, signed by Robert Harris, President of the Company, was posted

up yesterday at all points on the road where there is any trouble.

After to-day, Monday, July 30, all employees who have not reported their willingness to resume work at once, will be deemed to have given up their place in the strike. It is always well for a great corporation to sail close to the wind, but it is still better to do so when the gale is at its height. Our men feel that, although I may own the majority of the stock in the Central, my interests are safe. After the business of the road has resumed its regular channel the Company will be ready to consider any grievances.

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The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DAILY, \$1.00; WEEKLY, \$5.00;
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To prevent loss or mistake, be sure and give Post-
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TWICE A WEEK, \$1.00 per week;
WEEKLY, \$1.00 per week;
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, LTD.,
Corner Madison and Dearborn Streets, Chicago, Ill.
Orchard Park, 15th Street, New York, and
Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room,
will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holiday Theatre.
Randolph street, corner of Dearborn. *Barrett's*
Minstrels. Add Ryman, Billy Rose, Billy Carter, etc.
Exposition Building.
Lake Shore foot of Adams street. *Summer-Night*
Festival by the Thomas Orchestra.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 803, A. F. and A. M.—Re-
port Meeting this evening in their hall, 76 Monroe St.,
for the purpose of electing officers for the year.
C. H. GRANGER Secy.

APOLLO LODGE, No. 943, A. F. and A. M., will
hold their Sixth Annual Picnic, Thursday, Aug. 9, at
Gray's Grove, Spectator Park, at 4 o'clock p.m.
All Masons and their friends are cordially invited.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.
The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and rather steady. Mess pork closed 2½c per lb higher, \$1.00 for August and \$1.10 for September. Lard closed 2c higher, at \$1.00 per lb, and bacon 30c for October. Butter was a shade firmer, at 4c per lb. For loose shoulders and 6½c for do short ribs. Lake freights were quiet and steady. Wheat closed firmer, at \$1.00 cash and \$1.12½c per bushel. Corn closed 10c higher, at 40c per bushel and 47½c for August. Oats closed 1c higher, at 22c cash and 27½c for August. Rye was firmer, at 56½c. Barley sold 7½c for the No. 2 seller September. Hogs were dull and weak, light weight selling 5c lower, at 30c per lb. Sheep were 5c lower, at \$2.50c. Sheep declined 15c. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.50 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 94½.
Over one hundred thousand bushels of corn arrived in Chicago yesterday by way of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

The personal property of the bankrupt Joliet Iron and Steel Mills will be sold by order of the Circuit Court for the purpose of immediately satisfying the claims of unpaid employees, so far as the amount to be realized may accomplish that formidable undertaking.

LORD DURZERIN, Viceroy and formidable custodian of the few vestiges of divine right surviving on this part of the earth, yesterday left Ottawa with some circumstance. He goes to Manitoba, and is compelled by the asperities of the direct route to travel thereto circuitously, by way of Chicago and St. Paul.

It is to be hoped that Mayor HAYES and the Brooklyn *Eagle* can extract some comfort from the mortuary statistics for the week ending Saturday, July 28.—Riot Week. There was a decrease of eight from the deaths of the preceding week, showing that rioting in Chicago is a healthy recreation and conducive to long life.

It would be a delicate compliment to Gen. PHIL SHERIDAN if the mob should reorganize for a few moments and march past his headquarters. Had SHERIDAN been in Chicago last Tuesday there had been no riot, and it is no more than common decency for the crowd that he would have cleaned out like rats in a pit to pay some little attention to the gallant officer who has come so far to find his services are out of demand.

Though under strong guard, Pittsburg has dropped back into her old insignificant position, and affords no further exciting intelligence than that arrests of ring-leaders in the battle of the mobs are being made daily. Freight and other trains are running on all the roads that have any tracks left, and the prospect is good that Pittsburg will soon sink back into the respectable obscurity from which she temporarily emerged.

There was nothing about the city yesterday to show there had ever been a riot here, save perhaps the formality of holding to ball a few battered-up ring-leaders of the mob. Everything was quiet and peaceful, and when the hoisting of the Rodman gun, the shrieks of the thousands of dying, and the yell of the ring-leaders as they tore through the fiery rioters, were hushed, and a beautiful calm fell with an equal splendor upon the mountains of the dead and the Chicago correspondents for outside papers.

The citizens of the Eleventh Ward are entirely level-headed on various questions connected with events just past. They very sensibly determine to enroll and equip a company to add to the First Regiment, instead of organizing a neodescript local Committee of Safety; and they also politely but firmly refuse to put themselves on record as endorsing the blank-cartridge and high-daring policy. These are Mayor HAYES's neighbors, and their action of last evening is none the less significant on that account.

From the people of the West the farmers send words of cheer about the growing crops. Warm, dry weather is rapidly ripening the spring wheat and oats, both grains promising the finest yield for years; and the same favorable conditions are enabling the ranchers to put in full time in the rye and barley ready for harvest. A short time hence and all the railroads centering in Chicago will be profitably employed in moving to market these enormous crops, provided, of course, the railroads are kindly permitted by their employees to transact the business of the country. And it looks just now as though they would be permitted.

An ordinance increasing the police force to 800 men was offered in the Common Council last evening by Ald. Kline, preceded by a petition for such action said to have been signed by 1,500 persons representing \$15,000,000 of capital. It is also proposed to borrow \$10,500 with which to pay the extra force until an appropriation has been made and a tax levied in due form. An attempt to suspend the rules and pass the or-

dinance forthwith was defeated by a tie vote,—16 to 16,—and the ordinance was very properly referred to the Committee on Police. It is well that the Council should take time to consider whether an emergency now exists which justifies the heavy drain upon the taxpayers contemplated by the ordinance; or whether, on the contrary, the events of the past week have not demonstrated the practicability of an equally efficient and far less costly method of procedure in cases of emergency.

The man who for some unaccountable reason received a majority of the votes cast for Governor of Indiana at the election last October still continues to disgrace the Executive office of a great State by refusing assistance to the local authorities in their efforts to put down mob rule. First having telegraphed the Sheriff at Fort Wayne to know whether he needed help, and having received an affirmative reply, this pugnacious apostle for a Governor refused to order a solitary soldier to the rescue, and the strikers, becoming more obtrusive than ever with this encouragement, proceeded at once to detach from a passenger train a refrigerator car loaded with fruit from Chicago for New York, and left the car on a side track and its contents to rot.

There appears to have been a sort of an agreement at East St. Louis between the State troops and the rioters, whereby no serious loss was to be visited by either upon the other, while the war was to be continued in order to accustom the troops to active service, and at the same time teach the railroad companies that the strikers are thoroughly in earnest. This hypothesis is supported by a variety of dispatches from the little Principality of East St. Louis, owned and run by his Honor Mayor BOWMAN, which are to the effect that the mob have been severely repulsed, always without casualty, and always to turn up again fresh and ready for another attack. There is nothing at present to indicate how long this pastime is to continue, but as it amuses the spectators, it is perhaps regarded as cruel to interfere with the fun.

The rioter, complete, and contemptible absence of courage in a mob has been magnificently demonstrated in St. Louis, where the Communists called for an army of volunteers, arrogantly demanded of the Mayor an explanation of his action in asking citizens to obey the laws, and then broke and fled in all directions before the charge of a few colored troops and the police. The Mayor and people of St. Louis should remember the announcement of the Communists that "all offers of work during this national strike cannot be considered by us as a remedy under the present circumstances," and refuse to permit them to work, and then jail them for vagrancy. Such people are entitled to no consideration, and the sooner they find their way into the State Prison the sooner they reach the condition towards which they inevitably tend.

A test ought at once to be made in the courts of the question whether the County Board Ring can be prevented from consuming the steel which was resolved upon yesterday. By a vote of 7 to 6 the Board unlocked the Treasury vaults to a favorite contractor, authorizing him to construct the foundation for the Court-House dome at his own figures. Architect EGAN is roped into the fraud by a clause making the compensation "subject to his valuation." Everybody knows what attention is paid by the Ring to such valuations; the Haws extras and the Walkers thick-stone job are proofs fresh in mind. Mr. EGAN should promptly decline to be made a cat's-paw for the Ring thieves; and with equal promptness a temporary injunction should be obtained pending the adjudication of the question whether a body of corrupt men can vote at all the people's money in this high-handed fashion.

Timely warning was given to the strikers throughout the West that they must keep their hands off the property of railroads in the custody of Receivers appointed by United States Courts, and that any interference with such roads committed contempt of court. A party of eight rioters who undertook to run things on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad were yesterday arraigned before Judge DAUXXON, and were given twenty-four hours in which to prepare their defense—"if they have any," as the Judge sententiously observed. These men are now in a serious difficulty. The round-about process of trial by jury will be dispensed with in their case, and if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that they were guilty of the acts alleged they will find to their sorrow what it costs to defy the authority of a Federal Court. They deserve no sympathy, and will receive none; and their punishment will serve as a warning to future strikers to give the National Government a wide berth.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR RAILROADS.
The recent railroad strikes have suspended, directly and indirectly, the operation of at least 20,000 miles of railroad, representing an invested capital of probably \$1,500,000,000; they have thrown 150,000 railroad men out of employment, and a million of men engaged in other pursuits which were necessarily abandoned for the time being; they have led to riots, bloodshed, incendiarism, terrorism, and plunder; they stopped the commerce on which a population of 30,000,000 depend either as producers, manufacturers, merchants, or transporters; they have actively extended through twenty States, and in nearly all of the States the power of the General Government has been invoked either by the Governors or a State appeal for aid, or the United States Courts in the case of bankrupt roads. This is impossible. The roads are the blank-cartridge and high-daring policy. These are Mayor HAYES's neighbors, and their action of last evening is none the less significant on that account.

From the people of the West the farmers send words of cheer about the growing crops. Warm, dry weather is rapidly ripening the spring wheat and oats, both grains promising the finest yield for years; and the same favorable conditions are enabling the ranchers to put in full time in the rye and barley ready for harvest. A short time hence and all the railroads centering in Chicago will be profitably employed in moving to market these enormous crops, provided, of course, the railroads are kindly permitted by their employees to transact the business of the country. And it looks just now as though they would be permitted.

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been at any time in twenty years that the war of sections and the war of races in this country is over. For the first time since 1860 the Fourth of July was celebrated as a national holiday throughout the entire South. The recent troubles at the North have brought out expressions of sympathy, profers of assistance, and evidences of good feeling. The policy of conciliation has brought forth good fruit even sooner than was hoped for, and the assignment of President HAYES by the Impalables will hopefully be more up-hill work than ever.

THE CONFISCATION OF REAL ESTATE.
The events of the last ten days have but intensified the anxiety of the whole population of the country in regard to the general condition of business. We have frequently discussed this subject, and the existing facts may be briefly stated.

The man who for some unaccountable reason received a majority of the votes cast for Governor of Indiana at the election last October still continues to disgrace the Executive office of a great State by refusing assistance to the local authorities in their efforts to put down mob rule. First having telegraphed the Sheriff at Fort Wayne to know whether he needed help, and having received an affirmative reply, this pugnacious apostle for a Governor refused to order a solitary soldier to the rescue, and the strikers, becoming more obtrusive than ever with this encouragement, proceeded at once to detach from a passenger train a refrigerator car loaded with fruit from Chicago for New York, and left the car on a side track and its contents to rot.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Resumption in Local Finances—Clearings, \$1,900,000.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—Pork and Lard Easier—Meats Strong.

Breadstuffs Firm—Oats, Eye, and Barley on a Gentle—Movement from the Seaboard.

FINANCIAL.

While business in local financial circles was not up to the usual midwinter level, there was an evident improvement in comparison with the state of affairs last week. Applications for discounts are not numerous, but are received in moderate volume, and the banks readily give accommodation to good customers. The money movement is not large. Returns of discount were up, per cent, to regular amounts. Outside paper is closely scrutinized. New York exchange was firm, and was quoted at 50c discount per \$1,000 to par. The clearings were \$1,900,000.

BANK CLEARINGS IN THE FINANCIAL CITIES.

There is little satisfaction in reporting the satisfactory gain in bank exchanges last week, because every man in the business is aware that it is due to the fact that we shall not have evidence of general business activity for weeks to come. The disturbance at Baltimore has been a serious check to business, and at other cities the interruption of transportation and mails was scarcely felt last week. The aggregate clearings for the three weeks just past were:

New York	1877
Boston	1877
Philadelphia	1877
Chicago	1877
Cincinnati	1877
St. Louis	1877
New Orleans	1877
Total	\$16,600,200

The gain of 21 per cent at New York is partly due to the activity of the stock speculations, but is also due to the fact that the banks are more inclined to do business with us than with the foreign and other bankers in connection with the 4 per cent loss. There has been some increase of such discounts as are given, but the amount is not so great as in other cities, in connection with the loan. Nevertheless, there is a satisfactory improvement in general business, and the market is firm. Boston, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, and Louisville, and, excepting the chief grain centers, the market is firm. The San Francisco exchange, since the accession of several leading banks to the market, has been quiet, and, even with that advantage, do not yet equal the exchanges of corresponding weeks last year. The gain of 10 per cent at New York is due mainly to the usual depression of business there last year in consequence of the prolonged strike. The market is firm, and the exchanges for this disastrous year is over, that it has not been a profitable place of business to encourage communication. The aggregate clearings for the three weeks were \$46,200,742 in 1877, against \$471,781,205 in 1876. The gain of 10 per cent is well explained by the transfer to this city of business done at Philadelphia last year.

THE COST OF THE WARFARE AND RIOTS.

There is a great variation in estimates of the loss to the country from the strike and the attendant riots. The New York Journal of Commerce thinks \$40,000 a day to be a fair valuation of the average loss to each of the five trunk lines, and \$50,000 a day for the losses of the other lines. This would make a total loss of \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The destruction of the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh and along the line was \$10,000,000; the Baltimore & Ohio about half as much; and the other railroads and the cities and towns above the same as the Pennsylvania. The cost of the damage to the railroads should be charged to the loss of life, limb, labor, time, and interest to the destruction of perishable freight and live stock, to the support and transportation of soldiers, and the increased cost of living one can calculate as well as another. Certainly there has been no profit in these strikes to the community or any class in it.

THE NEW YORK BANK SUPERINTENDENT ON TRIAL.

It has been put in evidence before the New York Senate Committee trying Bank Superintendent that that official intended a discount, who had discovered that he was committing the law. The Avenue Savings Bank, not yet began to protest against him, since the passage of the bill, had secured the trial of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, pleading the very law Superintendent Hills had secured the passage of by suppressing the revelations of their malfeasance subsequent to his conviction for perjury.

THE LAWSONS IN THE LOUISIANA GOLD RUSH.

The number of miners employed in the mines on the Comstock Lode is 1,500. Of these, 1,500 are employed in the mines controlled by the Bonanza firm, 800 in those run by the Bank of California party, and 600 in those controlled by the Schulte and Von Barthold.

BONANZA PRODUCTION.

During the first half of this year the Consolidated Virginia Mine yielded \$3,700,000 gold and \$1,067,458. The stockholders received of this \$3,240,000.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The United States Committee of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks organized the past week:

2,308—Quakerbank National Bank, Pennsylvania, Adams, Cambria, Clinton, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Jefferson, Lancaster, Perry, Perry, Philadelphia, Lancaster, and York, \$1,000,000. Joseph T. Clark, President; Charles J. Clark, Cashier. Authorised to commence business July 21, 1877.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The following bonds were made at Saturday on the New York Stock Exchange for railroad bonds: Bur. C. & N. 1st, 12½% to 13½%; Union Pacific 1st, 7½%; Chicago & St. L. 1st, 12½%; Illinois Central 1st, 12½%; Michigan Central 1st, 12½%; W. & W. 1st, 12½%; C. I. & L. 1st, 12½%; C. & O. 1st, 12½%; C. & N. 2d, 12½%; C. I. & L. 2d, 12½%; W. & W. 2d, 12½%; W. & W. 3d, 12½%; W. & W. 4d, 12½%; W. & W. 5d, 12½%; W. & W. 6d, 12½%; W. & W. 7d, 12½%; W. & W. 8d, 12½%; W. & W. 9d, 12½%; W. & W. 10d, 12½%; W. & W. 11d, 12½%; W. & W. 12d, 12½%; W. & W. 13d, 12½%; W. & W. 14d, 12½%; W. & W. 15d, 12½%; W. & W. 16d, 12½%; W. & W. 17d, 12½%; W. & W. 18d, 12½%; W. & W. 19d, 12½%; W. & W. 20d, 12½%; W. & W. 21d, 12½%; W. & W. 22d, 12½%; W. & W. 23d, 12½%; W. & W. 24d, 12½%; W. & W. 25d, 12½%; W. & W. 26d, 12½%; W. & W. 27d, 12½%; W. & W. 28d, 12½%; W. & W. 29d, 12½%; W. & W. 30d, 12½%; W. & W. 31d, 12½%; W. & W. 32d, 12½%; W. & W. 33d, 12½%; W. & W. 34d, 12½%; W. & W. 35d, 12½%; W. & W. 36d, 12½%; W. & W. 37d, 12½%; W. & W. 38d, 12½%; W. & W. 39d, 12½%; W. & W. 40d, 12½%; W. & W. 41d, 12½%; W. & W. 42d, 12½%; W. & W. 43d, 12½%; W. & W. 44d, 12½%; W. & W. 45d, 12½%; W. & W. 46d, 12½%; W. & W. 47d, 12½%; W. & W. 48d, 12½%; W. & W. 49d, 12½%; W. & W. 50d, 12½%; W. & W. 51d, 12½%; W. & W. 52d, 12½%; W. & W. 53d, 12½%; W. & W. 54d, 12½%; 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RIOTS RECESSSION.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

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ET MILLS.

of The Tribune.
—Alexander Leith, Esq.,
of the Joliet Iron Co.,
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ET PET.

(W. W. White)
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of any one who is cloaked
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TIME TABLE.

PARTURE OF TRAINS.

ARRIVALS.—Saturday

MONDAY excepted.

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(Sherman House) and

spcs.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A. M. Delight will conduct the noon-day meeting to-day at No. 150 Madison street.

W. O. Latimore will lead the Gospel service meeting in Lower Farwell Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

John F. Tracy et al have sold to the Chicago Packing & Provision Company, for \$35,000, the property—296 by 423 feet—west of and adjoining the Stock-Yards.

Parke R. Munn's appearance in the County Court to-day has been continued indefinitely, which means, to all intents and purposes, that there has been a settlement.

Reserve cars can now be secured for the Rev. Joseph Cook's lecture in the Tabernacle Friday evening, July 31, at 8 p.m., at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, No. 150 Madison street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasseh S. Adams, was 70°; the day, 70°; the night, 69°; morn., 70°; nigh., 70°. Barometer at 8 a.m., 29.99; 7 p.m., 30.03.

A milk wagon owned by D. McCarthy collided with a Madison street car at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets yesterday noon, giving the newsboys a start. No damage except the loss of milk.

At the stone quarry near the artesian well, started night about 10 o'clock, Captain Theo Coudert, of the 1st Cavalry, and a stamp with authority and arms were used to test the water by furnishing a programme entitling him to payment of \$1,000. He was paid \$1,000, though he had not been employed by A. G. Garfield for the past year, and was an unimportant member of the faculty of the Brown School, where he made many friends by his amiable disposition and good scholarship.

A correspondent writes to say that the so-called musical critics of the press never tolerate anything that is not good, and stamp with authority and arms who will not be tested by furnishing a programme entitling him to payment of \$1,000. He was paid \$1,000, though he had not been employed by A. G. Garfield for the past year, and was an unimportant member of the faculty of the Brown School, where he made many friends by his amiable disposition and good scholarship.

Couer Dickey says he wants to interview Dr. James H. Hinckley, of No. 175 Blue Island avenue. That physician recently gave a certificate of death in a case where a woman had died of a fracture of the skull. The Board of Health has issued a certificate to the coroner to test the body for arsenic.

Commissioner Fitzgerald said that the Board of Health would be asked to issue a certificate of death in a case where a woman had died of a fracture of the skull.

Commissioner Fitzgerald moved to refer it back to the Board of Health, but Clerk Hinckley changed the original resolution. This brought on a loud display of rhetoric, during which the Chair censured himself and the Clerk for parliamentary practices.

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Commissioner Fitzgerald—I believe the Chair ought to recognize me.

Col. Cleary enlightened the Board on the resolution.

Mr. Schmidt moved the passage of the resolution.

Commissioner Fitzgerald moved to refer back to the Joint Committee, because he wanted to know how much Section 50 was going to cost him. The Board of Health voted to pay him \$100.

Col. Cleary moved to the Board on the resolution.

Mr. Schmidt moved the passage of the resolution.

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